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ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

DECEMBER 1956

Vol. LXVII **No. 10**

CONTENTS

Clarke—Microlepidoptera of Argentina, VI 253

Bradley—On use of "Cresson" as generic name 257
—Distribution of northeastern insects 257

Frost—The insect repellant lamp 261

Barber—Lectotype for Kleidocerys franciscanus 264

Notes and News
Centennial News 266
Civil Service positions 266
Nomenclature notice 267

Books Received 267

Indexes and title page of Volume LXVII 269

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, BY
THE AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
PRINCE AND LEMON STS., LANCASTER, PA.
AND
1900 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

Subscription, per yearly volume of ten numbers: $5.00 domestic; $5.30 foreign; $5.15 Canada. Entered as second-class matter April 19, 1943, at the post office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in paragraphs (d-2), Section 34.40, P. L. & R. of 1948, authorized April 19, 1943.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS is published monthly, excepting August and September, by The American Entomological Society at Prince and Lemon Sts., Lancaster, Pa., and the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1900 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa., U. S. A.

PHILIP P. CALVERT, Editor Emeritus. R. G. SCHMIEDER, Editor. Editorial Staff: H. J. Grant, Jr., E. J. F. MARX, M. E. PHILLIPS, and J. A. G. REHN.

Subscription price, per yearly volume of 10 numbers: Domestic, $5.00; Foreign, $5.30; Canada, $5.15—U. S. Currency.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Communications and remittances to be addressed to **Entomological News, 1900 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.**

ADVERTISEMENTS: Rate schedules available on request. Address, **Fred B. Jacobson, Advertising Manager, Entomological News, 1900 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.**

MANUSCRIPTS and all communications concerning same should be addressed to **R. G. Schmieder, Zoological Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa.**

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ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

VOL. LXVII DECEMBER, 1956 No. 10

Microlepidoptera of Argentina, VI (Oecophoridae)

By J. F. GATES CLARKE, United States National Museum, Washington 25, D. C.

The following species are described to enable Mr. Fernando Bourquin, Buenos Aires, to publish the life histories.

Ectaga lenta, new species
Plate 1, figures 1, 3, 3a

Alar expanse 13–14 mm. Labial palpus dull fuscous irrorate with cinereous on second segment, the pale scales forming three ill-defined pale, transverse bands; third segment with broad, sordid whitish, basal and subapical bands. Antenna cinereous banded above with fuscous. Head and thorax light fuscous irrorate with cinereous. Forewing ground color brown, faintly streaked and irrorate with fuscous and cinereous; at basal two-fifths a large, outwardly oblique fuscous spot of raised scales bordered outwardly with cinereous; at end of cell a similar, smaller spot; cilia fuscous mixed with cinereous and brown, tornal cilia paler. Hind wing grayish with yellowish-fuscous cilia. Legs fuscous, irrorate and banded with cinereous. Abdomen mixed yellowish-fuscous and cinereous.

Male genitalia: See figure.

Female genitalia: See figure.

Type: ♂, Tigre, ARGENTINA, 15.V.54, Fernando Bourquin. (USNM No. 63271.)

Paratypes: 2♂♂, 4♀♀, same data as type. Paratypes in U. S. National Museum and the collection of Fernando Bourquin.

This species is strikingly similar to *E. promeces* Walsingham (figs. 2, 4, 4a), but has a much paler hind wing and lacks the strong, dark shade of the costa. The figures demonstrate clearly the differences between the genitalia of the two species.

PSEUDEROTIS, new genus

Type of the genus: *Pseuderotis cannescens,* new species

Head slightly roughened; antenna serrulate in male, simple in female, basal segment without pecten but with row of spreading scales at base; maxillary palpi developed, filiform; labial palpus long, recurved, extending beyond vertex; second segment slightly roughened beneath; terminal segment acute, nearly as long as second. Thorax smooth. Forewing elongate ovate, apex rounded, 12 veins; 1b furcate; 2 arising well before angle of cell; 3, 4 and 5 closely approximate; 6 to termen scarcely below apex; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa; 9 approximate to stalk of 7 and 8; 11 from basal third. Hind wing with 7 veins; 2 remote; 3 and 4 coincident; 5 connate (or very closely approximate to) with 3 + 4; 6 and 7 stalked. Abdomen not depressed, not spinous.

Male genitalia symmetrical; harpe simple; uncus bifid; gnathos a broad, spined plate.

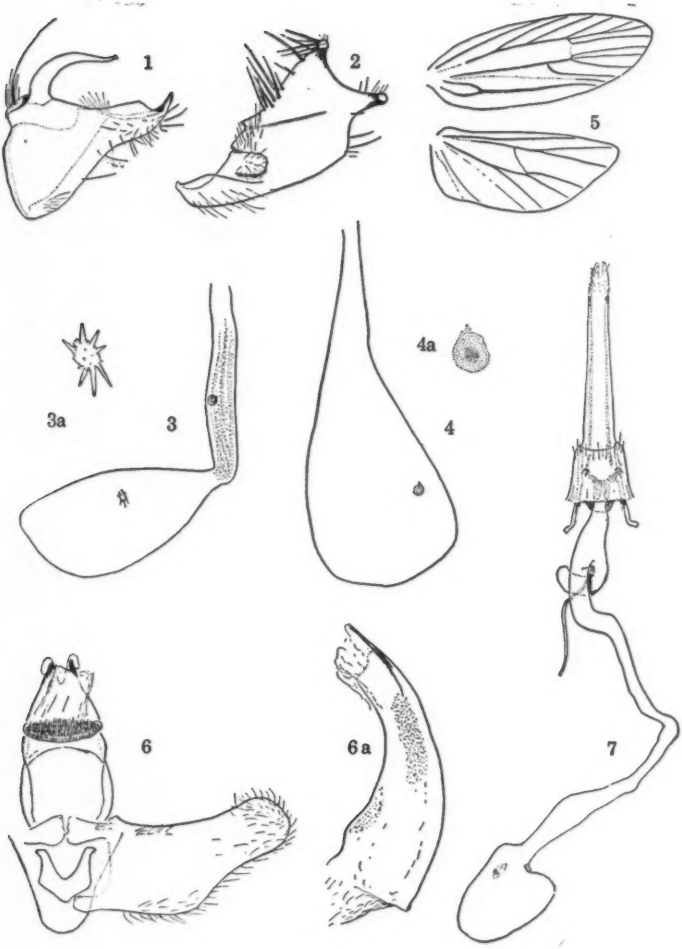
Female with signum.

This interesting genus is nearest the old world (Ceylon, Rhodesia) *Erotis* Meyrick from which it differs by the absence

---

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

1. *Ectaga lenta,* new species: Right harpe.
2. *Ectaga promeces* Walsingham: Right harpe.
3–3a. *Ectaga lenta,* new species: 3, Bursa copulatrix and anterior portion of sclerotized ductus bursae showing single thorn-like spine; 3a, signum.
4–4a. *Ectaga promeces* Walsingham: 4, Bursa copulatrix and anterior portion of membranous ductus bursae.
5. *Pseuderotis cannescens,* new genus and species: Wing venation.
6–6a. *Pseuderotis cannescens,* new genus and species: 6, Ventral view of male genitalia with left harpe and aedeagus removed; 6a, aedeagus.
7. *Pseuderotis cannescens,* new genus and species: Ventral view of female genitalia.


1
2
5
3a
3
4a
4
6
6a
7

of rough scales on foretibia, the presence of vein 4 of forewing and the stalking of veins 6 and 7 of hind wing.

The genus contains, at present, the single species described below.

Pseuderotis cannescens, new species

Plate 1, figures 5–7

Alar expanse, 16–21 mm. Labial palpus white; second segment strongly suffused with fuscous outwardly and below, except apex; third segment likewise strongly infuscated except at base. Antenna with basal segment sordid white with fuscous suffusion above; remainder of antenna sordid white almost wholly suffused with pale fuscous. Head, thorax and ground color of forewing sordid white, all suffused or marked with fuscous; extreme base of costa fuscous; from basal fourth a broken, oblique, fuscous band extends obliquely and outwardly to fold; inside costa, slightly before middle, a fuscous spot; across end of cell a transverse series of more or less well defined fuscous spots followed by subterminal and terminal series of similar spots; costal and dorsal areas broadly suffused with grayish; cilia mixed grayish and fuscous. Hind wing yellowish-fuscous cilia somewhat paler with a very light basal line. Legs white suffused and banded with fuscous. Abdomen sordid white mixed with fuscous.

Male genitalia: See figure.

Female genitalia: See figure.

Type: ♀, Tigre, ARGENTINA, Fernando Bourquin. (USNM No. 63272.)

Paratypes: ♂, ♀, same data as type; ♂, Pelotas, Brazil, 28.X.52. C. Biezanko.

On the Use of "Cresson" as a Generic Name (Hymenoptera: Sphegidae)

By J. Chester Bradley, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

V. S. L. Pate (1938, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 64: 153) proposed the name *Cresson* for a genus of wasps allied to *Nysson*. As a footnote he remarked, "I take great pleasure in dedicating this peculiar and interesting group to the late Ezra Townsend Cresson, Sr., in recognition of his excellent work upon the aculeate Hymenoptera and the Nyssonids in particular."

It may have occurred to Dr. Pate that if "Nysson" could be used as a Latin or Latinized word, so could "Cresson." Such conclusion was an error. "Nysson" may be compared to the Latinized Greek word *Ilion* and is a Latinization of the Greek word *νύσσω*. "Cresson" as an English name can not be Latinized by leaving it unchanged. In that form it is a vernacular name and can not enter into zoological nomenclature.

The International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature provide as a mandatory rule that a generic name must be either a Latin word or a Latinized word or an arbitrary combination of letters treated by its original author as being such a word. They further provide that infractions of this rule must be corrected, when noticed, but attributed to the original author and date.

Since *Cressonia* is preoccupied by Grote and Robinson, 1865, and *Cressona* by Dallas, 1851, I hereby propose the following spelling:

Cressonius Pate, 1938, correction of *Cresson* Pate 1938.

The Distribution of Northeastern Insects

By J. Chester Bradley

In recent years I have had occasion to review the distribution of several thousand species of insects each of which at some point or other enters the northeastern United States. I wish to illustrate the more frequently repeated distributional patterns and to show why the usual methods of stating distribution fail to indicate distributional trends.

Before proceeding further let me define two terms that I shall use: "austrad" meaning proceeding towards areas of increasing warmth, and "boread" meaning proceeding towards areas of decreasing warmth. One can not accurately use southwards and northwards because other factors, such as altitude and distance from tempering bodies of water, not only operate but may overshadow and even reverse those directions.

Our North American biota consists of two opposing elements: 1) a boreal element, many species of which are circumpolar, and 2) an austral element, which finds its closest affinity in the Neotropical Region, from which many of its species emanate. The former, which I term thermophygic, find their maximum abundance in cold regions, and push austrad along the highlands until they reach conditions of temperature too high for their existence. The latter, the thermophilous forms, at their maximum in warm climates, extend boread along the Coastal plain and water-courses until they in turn reach barriers where temperature conditions are too rigorous for their existence.

Carabus chamissonis is an arctic beetle, reaching the United States only on the summit of Mt. Washington. Its distribution is typical of arctic species, which frequently are also circumpolar, and often occur on Mt. Katahdin, the higher Adirondacks and Northern Michigan. This range is extended by other species farther austrad on the highlands, until such a distribution pattern is reached as represented by:

Carabus maeander maeander. The southern range of this subspecies includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, southern Ontario, southern Michigan, and northern Illinois. But it also extends down the Rocky Mountains into Colorado.

Monochamus scutellatus shows still further extension austrad, and has a range typical of innumerable boreal forms. From arctic America to Connecticut, thence in the highlands to northern Georgia (often in such cases also northern Alabama), and southwards in the Rocky Mts. to New Mexico.

Carabus taedatus exemplifies a boreal species that extends austrad on the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountains, but that eastward has pushed only as far as Minnesota and Lake

Superior. This occurs so frequently that it need never be a cause for surprise when one of the boreal species of the western mountains turns up in northern Michigan.

Montezumina modesta is primarily a species of the Austro-riparian fauna, but it extends boread in diminishing numbers along the coastal plain to southeastern Virginia and in the Mississippi Basin to southern Illinois. Such species frequently reach the District of Columbia in the east.

Canthon pillularius is a typical species of the Austral Subregion. It extends from ocean to ocean along the entire southern border of the United States, boread on the coastal plain to Rhode Island, and up the Hudson River as far as Albany. In the Mississippi Basin it extends up the Ohio River to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and along Lake Erie (probably on the north side) to Buffalo, to central eastern Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado, but it does not occur on the Appalachian highlands. A surprising number of such species are also recorded from Quebec, and probably have followed down the St. Lawrence, without being known from central or northern New York and New England.

It is to be noted that this species reaches well up into Michigan, and it is astonishing the number of really southern species that have been recorded from the south shore of Lake Superior, where they mingle with boreal forms from the north. Probably in this mixing ground they have established local biotypes, as Hulten points out has been done in plants, that have no correspondence eastward, but in Michigan are capable of existing in the more rigorous Alleghanian Fauna and even the Canadian Zone.

The grasshopper **Conocephalus spartinae** is an austral species that occurs from Texas to Florida, and then boread to Maine but not at all up the Mississippi Basin.

Mecas bicallosa on the contrary is an austral species that occurs eastwards to Georgia, but boread only in the Mississippi Basin where it reaches Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Colorado, and into the Great Basin. This is a typical prairie and plains species distribution, although a little unusual in reaching Georgia.

Finally **Calosoma scrutator** is an austral species that has thoroughly established itself in the Alleghanian Fauna. From Mexico it extends to California, and along the Gulf Coast to Florida, thence boread to New Hampshire, central New York, Quebec, Ontario, northern Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska. This is an exceedingly common distributional pattern.

Let us again look at the distributional map of the boreal or thermophygic **Monochamus scutellatus.** Many an author would summarize it as: New England and South Atlantic States to the Rocky Mts. and Canada, or perhaps just Atlantic States to the Pacific Coast.

The austral or thermophilous **Canthon pillularius** would be summarized in the same way: New England and South Atlantic States (or just Atlantic States) to the Pacific Coast.

Each statement totally fails to suggest the true distributional pattern.

I wish to suggest that in stating distribution one should always attempt to determine first whether the maximum abundance is in the north (thermophygic species) or in the south (thermophilous species); that in the former case he should begin by stating the northern limits of distribution (as Alaska, Quebec, and Labrador) followed by the austral limits (as Connecticut, mountains of n. Ga. and n. Ala., Ohio River, Iowa, North Dakota, Rocky Mts., and north Pacific coast). If the species is holarctic, its occurrence in Europe or Asia should be noted at the outset.

In the case of an austral species I suggest that one first state the areas south of the United States, if any, in which it occurs, then its most southern limits within the United States, possibly from west to east (since more enter from Mexico than from Cuba), then its limits boread east of the Appalachian mountains, and finally its limits in the Mississippi and Ohio River basins, the St. Lawrence Basin, and the Great Lakes, unless the species concerned extends far enough to the north to include the Appalachian mountains themselves, in which case the limits boread all the way across from east to west may be stated.

Thus for **Canthon laevis** one could say, "Southern California, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida to Rhode

Island, the Hudson River Basin to Albany, and in the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Basins to southwestern Pennsylvania, central eastern Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado." But for **Calosoma scrutator** one would say, "Mexico; California, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida to New Hampshire, central New York, Quebec, Ontario, northern Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska."

By this method a much truer picture of the distribution pattern and faunal affinities can be indicated.

The Insect Repellent Lamp? *

By S. W. Frost, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Pennsylvania State University

During the summer of 1955 the response of insects to a 100-watt inside-frosted white lamp was compared to that of a 100-watt yellow lamp. The latter was selected as a logical substitute for a 100-watt white lamp where insects are a problem and it is desirable to reduce the insect nuisance. Such a lamp has been used commonly as an "insect repellent" light. Each lamp was placed in a Minnesota light trap and the two were hung within ten feet of each other. The traps were operated for 17 consecutive nights from June 15 to July 1. Both were operated for the same period from 8:30 P.M. to 8 A.M. The bulbs were interchanged every two or three days to compensate for slight differences in the construction of the traps and to avoid a favored position for either. The insects captured in the cyanide jars of the two traps were sorted and identified * daily to the outstanding orders.

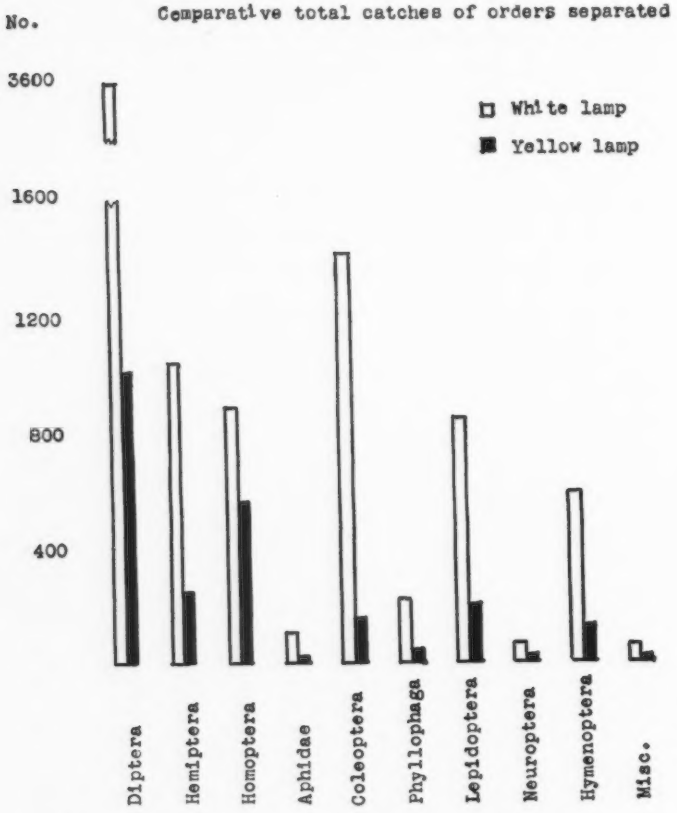
Although insects are generally attracted more strongly to the blue, violet and ultra-violet end of the spectrum, it is known that some insects respond to yellow. Milne † stated that *Empoasca*

* Authorized for publication on October 1, 1956, as paper No. 2096 in the journal series of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

* The traps were operated by Arnold Ecklund, a student at the University.

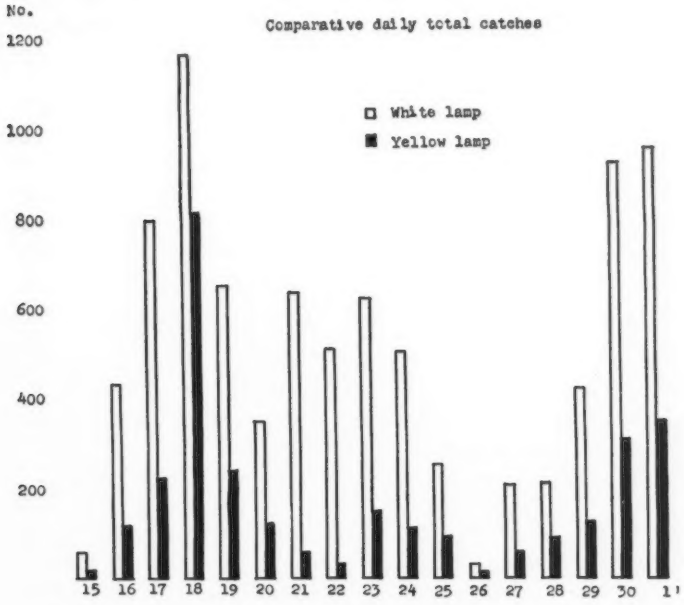
† Milne, L. J. and M. J. Milne (1945), Ent. Americana 25(2): 47.

fabae unmistakably selected yellow in preference to other lights. E. O. Essig suggested yellow paint for his shallow water traps to capture aphids. Bees, in feeding, are known to come to yellow.



The catches from the two light traps clearly indicate that many insects respond rather freely to yellow. As a matter of fact about 30 per cent of the number of insects attracted to the white light came to the yellow light. A total of 2607 insects

were taken at the yellow light and 8741 at the white light. The results are presented in two graphs. The Homoptera consisted chiefly of leafhoppers and is one of the groups most strongly attracted to yellow light. Individual counts were made of the Tipulidae which seems to indicate that they came more freely to the yellow light; however, the numbers were too small to be significant.



It is very evident that a yellow lamp does not repel insects but simply attracts fewer than a white lamp of equal wattage.

Lectotype Designated for Kleidocerys franciscanus (Stål) 1859 (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae)

By Harry G. Barber, Collaborator, Entomology Research Branch, Agr. Res. Serv., U. S. D. A.

Several species of *Kleidocerys* occur in California, two of which, *franciscanus* (Stål), 1859 and *modestus* Barber, 1953, are so closely related as to be confused by systematists. Additional complications have resulted from study of type material of *franciscanus*. It is now clear that Stål's orignal series included two species and that most of the specimens remaining in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm do not agree with the description of *franciscanus*.

In 1932, Dr. O. Lundblad informed me that Stål's "type" of *franciscanus* was missing; however, as the result of a second inquiry in 1949, Dr. René Malaise loaned me a "type" which bore a label number 159. A specimen now in the United States National Museum was compared with that "type" and is *franciscanus* sense of Barber, 1953.

In 1949 (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 51: 273–276) I reported on the identity of *Cymus franciscanus* Stål and on the basis of the specimen bearing the pin label number 159 removed *franciscanus* from synonymy with *resedae* (Panzer) and reported it to be close to *ericae* Horvath of Europe.

In 1953, when I revised the genus *Kleidocerys* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 55: 273–283), I used Stål's description and the specimen compared with the "type" and a second specimen in the United States National Museum to establish the identity of *franciscanus,* and described the related species as *modestus* n. sp. This second specimen came from P. R. Uhler's Collection and bears the label "S. Francisco, California—No. 280." The character of the label and style of mounting suggest that it was sent to Uhler by Stål and may have been part of the original series.

More recently Mr. Peter Ashlock requested the loan of the type of *franciscanus* and Dr. Malaise sent three specimens, one bearing a "typus" label and two bearing "paratypus" labels.

All three are *modestus* Barber. Dr. Malaise reported that the specimen bearing the "typus" label was the same as the one sent to me in 1949 and added that one additional specimen of the *franciscanus* series remained in the collection.

Dr. R. I. Sailer requested the loan of the fourth and last specimen in the series. It arrived without a "paratypus" label. It is mounted in the same manner as the other three specimens. All four specimens bear "California" on the uppermost label, the first three all bear a second label "Kindb." and the one labeled "typus" has in addition a long handwritten label "franciscanus Stål" and a pink label bearing the numbers 64–55. The fourth specimen bears only one additional label (pink) reading 103, 56. This specimen agrees with Stål's description in all particulars and is the species I treated as *franciscanus* in my 1953 revision of the genus.

Since the specimen bearing the "typus" label does not agree with Stål's description of *franciscanus* and since it has not officially been made a lectotype, stability of the names involved will best be served by disregarding this "typus" label and designating the fourth specimen (i.e. that bearing pink label 103–56) the lectotype of *Cymus franciscanus*.

In this connection it should be pointed out that Stål did not designate type specimens in the modern sense of holotype. If he had more than one specimen of a new species they were "types" in the syntype or cotype sense. Subsequently "typus" and "paratypus" labels have been placed on specimens as seemed logical or proper by various museum workers. Other things being equal, a specimen bearing the "typus" label should receive first consideration for designation as lectotype; however, should such designation upset an established species concept that could be conserved by fixing another of the syntype series as the lectotype; this is not only permessible under the present rules but should be done.

Notes and News in Entomology

Under this heading we present, from time to time, notes, news, and comments. Contributions from readers are earnestly solicited and will be acknowledged when used.

Centennial News

The committee for planning a centennial commemoration, in 1959, of the founding of the AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY has received a generous response to the letter sent on August 20 to all society members soliciting contributions. To date the sum of $742 has been received and a smaller additional amount has been pledged. Donations range from $2 to $500, and at present about 10 percent of the Society members have contributed to this special fund. Those interested in subscribing to this fund should send their contributions to the American Entomological Society, 1900 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Those who have donated are:

Dr. C. P. Alexander, Amherst, Mass.
Dr. H. W. Allen, Moorestown, N. J.
Dr. J. Chester Bradley, Ithaca, N. Y.
Dr. Annette F. Braun, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. C. Reed Cary, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Carl W. Fenninger
Dr. Elizabeth G. Fisher, Baltimore, Md.
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Dr. Selwyn S. Roback
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Mr. Lewis J. Stannard, Jr., Urbana, Ill.
Dr. Henry K. Townes, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dr. Neal A. Weber, Swarthmore, Pa.

Civil Service Positions

Applications are now being accepted at Atlanta, Georgia, by the Communicable Disease Center's Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for research positions as Medical Microbiologists (including Parsitologists), Public Health Biologists and Medical Entomologists. Salaries range from $5,440 to $11,610. In-

formation and forms may be obtained from many post offices and from U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Nomenclature Notice

All comments relating to the following should be marked with the Commission's File Number, and sent to Francis Hemming, 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London N.W. 1, England,

Cupido Schrank, 1801, designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Order Lepidoptera) (File: Z.N.(S.)1138.

jurtina Linnaeus, 1758 (*Papilio*), grant of precedence to, over *janira* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Papilio*); EPINEPHELDI Tutt, 1896, suppression of (Order Lepidoptera) Z.N.(S.)1142.

Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* regarding the method to be followed in determining the relative precedence to be accorded to two or more names for family-group taxa published in the same book and on the same date Z.N.(S.)1141.

For details see: Bull. Zool. Nomencl. Vol. 12, Part 10.

Books Received

PEAIRS, L. M. and R. H. DAVIDSON. Insect pests of farm, garden, and orchard. 5th ed. Pp. ix + 661; figs. 577. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1956. Price: $8.50.

COTTON, R. T. Pests of stored grain and grain products. Revised edition. Pp. 306. Burgess Publishing Co., Minneapolis 15, Minnesota, 1956. Price: $4.00.

ACWORTH, B. Bird and butterfly mysteries. The truth about migration. Pp. 1–303, illus. Philosophical Library, N. Y., 1956. Price: $7.50.

SAVORY, T. H. The biology of spiders. Pp. xx + 376. Sidgwick and Jackson, Ltd., London, 1928. (This is an import distributed by Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1956. Price: $4.00.)

TIMBERLAKE, P. H. A revisional study of the bees of the genus Perdita Smith, with special reference to the fauna of the Pacific coast. (Hym.: Apoidea.) Part II. University of California Publications in Entomology. Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 247–350, pls. 27–41, 1956. Price: $2.00.

EXCHANGES

This column is intended only for wants and exchanges, not for advertisements of goods for sale or services rendered. Notices not exceeding three lines free to subscribers.

These notices are continued as long as our limited space will allow; the new ones are added at the end of the column, and, only when necessary those at the top (being longest in) are discontinued.

Conopidae of the World wanted. Will pay 10¢ to $1.00 for pinned and labelled specimens. S. Camras, 4407 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.

Anisoptera—Nearctic sp. wanted for exchange, espec. Ophiog., Arigom., Aeschna, Neurocor., Somatoc., Cordulia, Dorocor., Leucor. R. D. Cuyler, Dept. of Entomology, N. C. State College, Raleign, N. C.

Bembicini and Stizini (Hym., Sphec.) of New World wanted for revis. study. Will return upon request or at end of project. James E. Gillaspy, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

Agapema galbina. Will exchange cocoons of this moth for nature books. E. Frizzell, Route 4, Box 96, San Benito, Texas.

Wanted—Data on exact location of colonies of *Epibembex* (olim *Bembix*) (Hymenoptera), any species, any part of country, for biological studies. Howard E. Evans, Dept. Entomology, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Fanniinae wanted on loan (nearctic and holarctic), and information on collections. James G. Chillcott, Dept. Entom., Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. (Loans may be charged to Dr. C. D. Michener.)

Tenebrionidae of the World wanted, in exchange for insects of Argentina and neighboring countries. Horacio J. Molinari, Av. Lib. Gral. San Martin 55, Acassuso (Buenos Aires), Rep. Argentina.

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INDEX TO VOLUME LXVII

(* Indicates new genera, names, etc.)

ALEXANDER, C. P. Undescribed species of crane-flies from the eastern United States and Canada (Dipt.: Tipulidae) Part XII 177
Undescribed species of crane-flies from the western United States and Canada (Dipt.: Tipulidae) Part XVI. 210
BARBER, H. G. Lectotype designated for Kleidocerys franciscanus (Stål) 1859 (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae) 265
Notes on Minnesota Mecoptera 191
BENESH, B. Some notes on boreal American stagbeetles (Coleoptera: Lucanidae) 43
Some notes on neotropical stagbeetles, with descriptions of new species (Coleoptera: Lucanidae) 57
BLICKLE, R. L. Notes on the life history of Cephenemyia phobifer Clark (Diptera) 13
BRADLEY, J. C. On the use of "Cresson" as a generic name (Hymenoptera: Sphegidae) 257
The distribution of northeastern insects 257
BRAUN, A. F. A new species of gall-forming Bucculatrix from Florida (Lepidoptera: Lyonetiidae) 69
BROWN, W. L., JR. John Clark (Obituary and bibliography) 198
Review: Die Wanderameisen der neotropischen Region. 165
BROWNING, E. (See under Hoffman, R. L.)
CALVERT, P. P. Dr. Charles Christopher Adams 169
CARY, M. M. Phlegethontius caribbeus Cary. Discovery of a second specimen (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) 152
Review: The butterflies of the Malay Peninsula 221
CHAMBERLIN, R. V. A new geophilid chilopod from Chile 11
Cryptops gynnis nom. nov. (Chilopoda) 12
On a collection of Chilopods from Crete 51
Three new Nicaraguan diplopods 157
CHRISTIANSEN, K. A recently introduced species of collembolan 129

CLARKE, J. F. G. Microlepidoptera of Argentina VI. (Oecophoridae) 253
Outstanding collection to Smithsonian Institution 217
CURRY, LAV. L. Notes on the ecology and taxonomy of the midge Tendipes (Tendipes) staegeri (Lundbeck)—Chironomus staegeri Lundbeck (Diptera) 225
DILLON, L. S. The neotropic Acanthocinini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). II. further note on Canidia allies 105
DREISBACH, R. R. A new species in the genus Evagetes (Hymenoptera: Psammocharidae) with photomicrographs of the genitalia and subgenital plate 147
EDMUNDS, G. F., JR. Exuviation of subimaginal Ephemeroptera in flight 91
EHRLICH, P. R. Ecological observations on Erebia (Lepidoptera: Satyridae) in northwestern America 29
ELBEL, R. E. and K. C. EMERSON. A new mallophagan from the white pelican 173
(See also under Emerson, K. C.)
EMERSON, K. C. and R. E. ELBEL. A new mallophagan from southeast Asia 117
(See also under Elbel, R. E.)
ENGELMANN, M. D. Observations on the feeding behavior of several pselaphid beetles 19
EVANS, H. E. Synonymic notes on nearctic Pompilinae (Hymenoptera: Pompilidae) 5
FOX, J. W. Comments on Aphididae list in Makino's atlas of chromosome numbers in animals 189
FROST, S. W. A bibliography of insects on postage stamps 192
Pennsylvania State University 77
The insect repellant lamp? 261
GAINES, J. C. Department of Entomology, A. and M. College of Texas 137
GOJMERAC, W. L. Description of the sugar beet root maggot, Tetanops myopaeformis (von Roder), with observations on reproductive capacity 203
GRANT, H. J. Society meeting 111, 120

GREGG, R. E. An extension of range for the ant, Pheidole lamia Wheeler (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) 37
GRESSITT, J. L. Zoogeography of Pacific insects 9, 79
HALL, J. C. A new species of Anastoechus Osten Sacken with notes on the congeners 199
HOFFMAN, R. L. and E. BROWNING. The identity of Polydesmus leachii Gray, 1832 (Polydesmida: Euryuridae) . 186
HUBBELL, T. H. A new collecting method: The oatmeal trail 49
HULL, F. M. Some Asilidae (Diptera) 131
Some new species of Bathypogon (Diptera: Asilidae) .. 93
JOHNSON, J. P. The New Haven Entomological Society . 160
JUDD, W. W. A dog tick, Dermacentor variabilis (Say), on a human in southwestern Ontario 68
KNULL, J. N. A new Texas Agrilus with notes on Chalcophorella (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) 47
KRING, J. B. A double monster larva of Limonius agonus (Say), (Elateridae: Coleoptera) 171
LA RIVERS, I. A new genus and species of naucorid from South America (Hemiptera) 237
MCCONNELL, E. A simple method for artificially feeding blood sucking insects 103
MOORE, T. E. Two new species of Lopidea Uhler from Illinois (Hemiptera: Miridae) 39
MORSE, R. A. Entomology Department, State Plant Board of Florida 217
MUESEBECK, C. F. W. On Opius ferrugineus Gahan and two closely similar new species (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) 99
OBRAZTSOV, N. S. Hemimene immaculata Danil., a preoccupied name (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) 139
REHN, J. A. G. National Science Foundation 136
Observations on several characters which have been used as primary differential criteria in the classification of the Cyrtacanthacridinae (Orthoptera: Acrididae) 1
REINHARD, H. J. New Tachinidae (Diptera) 121

RIEGEL, G. T. Zoraptera from Missouri 188
ROBACK, S. S. The larva and pupa of Calopsectra confusa (Malloch) 113
ROSS, H. H. New nearctic species of Erythroneura (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) 85
SABROSKY, C. W. A new species of the Leptocera lutosa complex (Diptera: Sphaeroceridae) 74
SCHMIEDER, R. G. News: Corresponding Members of the American Entomological Society 110
Prof. von Frisch awarded Magellanic Prize 193
Prof. Needham celebrates 88th birthday 164
Report on biting flies of Panama 165
Tenth International Congress 111, 247
Reviews: Anatomy of the honey bee 250
Crop protection 83
Great experiments in biology 55
List of Pacific entomologists 81
Matching the hatch 195
The world of bees 82
SHINN, A. F. Review: The megachiline bees of California 54
SLATER, J. A. University of Connecticut 107
SMITH, F. K. A colony of yellow jackets, Vespula pennsylvanica (Sauss.) 141
STAHNKE, H. L. A new species of scorpion of the Buthidae: Centruroides pantheriensis 15
STANNARD, L. J., JR. A new species of Bregmatothrips from the west (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) 71
TELFER, W. H. Review: The physiology of diapause in arthropods 25
WALKLEY, L. M. A new Tersilochine parasite of the rose curculio (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) 153
WARNER, R. E. Nomenclature of Sternochetus mangiferae (F.), the mango weevil (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) 246

GENERAL SUBJECTS

American Entomological Society
Centennial News: contributions 267
Corresponding members of . 110
Society meeting 111
Civil service positions 267
Collecting, a new method of . 49
Collections
Jones Collection of Psychidae 217
Comments on Makin'o list of chromosome numbers 189
Departments of Entomology
A. & M. College of Texas . 137
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station 161
Pennsylvania State University 77
State Plant Board of Florida 217
University of Connecticut .. 107
Diapause, essay review 25
Distribution of northeastern insects 257
Double monster larva 173
Ephemeroptera, exuviation in flight 91
Feeding bloodsucking insects . 103
Frisch awarded Magellanic Prize 193
Grants-in-aid 4
Insect repellant lamp 261
International Congress .. 111, 247
Laboratory Training Courses. 176
New Haven Entomological Society 160
Nomenclature notices 76, 176, 267
Oatmeal for collecting 49
Pacific insects, zoogeography of 79
Postage stamp insects 192
Tenth International Congress of Entomology 111, 247
Yellow jackets, colony of 141

OBITUARY NOTICES

Adams, C. C. 169
Clark, J. 197

PERSONALS

Adams, L. E. 79
Aitken, T. H. G. 165
Alexander, C. P. 110
Anderson, B. G. 78
Arnold, G. 110
Asquith, D. 79
Beard, R. L. 162
Bequaert, J. C. 110
Bibby, F. F. 218
Blackburn, N. D. 78
Boettiger, E. G. 108
Borgmeier, T. 110
Braun, A. F. 110
Brigham, W. T. 162
Cheng, T. H. 78
Chopard, L. 110
Clark, W. W. 79
Comstock, J. A. 110
Cooke, O. B. 162
Coon, B. F. 78
Costa Lima, A. da 110
Cox, J. A. 79
Davis, N. 161
Davis, N. T. 108
DeCoursey, R. M. 108
Dekle, G. W. 219
Denmark, H. A. 220
Dowden, P. 108
Downes, J. A. 111, 247
Eddy, M. W. 77
Emerson, A. E. 110
Fairchild, G. B. 164
Ferris, G. F. 110

Forbes, W. T. 110
Ford, E. J., Jr. 80
Foster, H. S. 220
Frear, D. E. H. 78
Friend, R. B. 162
Frings, H. 78
Frisch, K. von 110, 193
Frost, S. W. 77
Galindo, P. 165
Gaines, J. C. 137
Garman, P. 162
Gesell, S. G. 79
Gibson, A. 110
Grant, H. J. 136
Gressitt, J. L. 80, 81
Griffin, D. R. 194
Hanna, R. L. 138
Hertig, M. 165
Hodgkiss, H. E. 79
Hungerford, H. B. 110
Jeannel, R. 110
Jenkins, D. W. 110
Johannsen, O. E. 110
Johnson, C. M. 165
Johnson, J. P. 161, 162
Johnston, H. G. 137
Jones, F. M. 217
Jordan, K. 110, 248
Kimball, C. P. 219
King, D. R. 138
Krauss, N. L. H. 80
Kring, J. B. 162
Lang, C. A. 163
Lewis, F. B. 161
Little, V. A. 138
McFarland, B. W. 162
Manter, J. 108
Marshall, G. A. K. 110
Martin, D. F. 138
Marucci, P. E. 120
Mead, F. W. 220
Menusan, H. 79
Merrill, G. B. 218
Muesebeck, C. F. W. 99
Nakata, S. 80
Needham, J. G. 110, 164
Paddock, F. B. 137
Penner, L. R. 108
Pepper, J. O. 79
Philip, C. B. 165
Potts, S. F. 161
Price, M. A. 138
Quinton, R. 163
Rainwater, D. 80
Reese, C. A. 218
Rehn, J. A. G. 136
Reinhard, H. J. 138
Riley, N. D. 110
Rutschky, C. W. 78
Schmidt, E. L. 108
Schouteden, H. 110
Schread, J. G. 162
Schwartz, H. F. 110
Shapley, H. 194
Slater, J. A. 108
Smyth, T., Jr. 79
Snodgrass, R. E. 110
Stahnke, H. L. 15
Thomas, C. A. 79
Thompson, W. R. 248
Tietz, H. 79
Timberlake, P. H. 110
Townes, H. 249
Tunis, W. 108
Turner, N. 108, 163
Undine, E. J. 79
Uvarov, B. 110
Walker, E. M. 110
Wallis, R. C. 163
Waterhouse, D. O. 163
Weber, H. 110
Weems, H. V. 220
Wigglesworth, V. B. 110
Zeuner, F. 110

REVIEWS

Books received 269
Borgmeier: Die Wanderameisen der neotropischen Region 165

Corbet and Pendlebury: Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula 221
Gabriel and Fogel: Great experiments in biology 55
Gressitt: Entomologists of the Pacific Area 81
Lees: Physiology of diapause in arthropods 25
Michener: Megachiline bees of California 54
Nixon: The world of bees ... 82
Rose: Crop protection 83
Schwiebert: Matching the hatch 195
Snodgrass: Anatomy of the honey bee 250

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Argentina: Lep. 253
Arizona: Dipt. 201, 214; Thysanop. 72
Australia: Dipt. 95, 97, 98, 133, 135
Burma: Malloph. 120
California: Dipt. .. 126, 127, 211
Chile: Chilop. 12; Col. 57
Florida: Dipt. 74; Lep. 70
Georgia: Dipt. 124
Illinois: Hemip. 39; Homop. 85, 86, 88, 89, 90
Kansas: Malloph. 176
Korea: Dipt. 121
Maine: Hym. 102
Mexico: Col. 106; Dipt. 129
New Mexico: Dipt. 215
Nicaragua: Diplop. 157
North Carolina: Hym. 148
Ontario: Acarina 68
Ontario: Dipt. 179
Quebec: Dipt. 177, 181, 182
Oregon: Dipt. 216
Paraguay: Hemip. 244
Texas: Col. 47; Dipt. 123, 213; Scorp. 18
Utah: Dipt. 123
Washington: Hym. 100
Wisconsin: Hym. 156

COLEOPTERA

agonus, Limonius, double monster 173
Biblioplectus 23
bicolor, Rhynchites 153
brevicollis, Pyconosiphorus* . 62
caucasicus, Dorcus 45
chamissonis, Carabus 258
chisosanus, Agrilus* 47
costalis, Tmesiphorus 23
costatus, Pycnosiphorus* 65
Euplectus 23
globosus, Batrisodes 23
laevis, Canthon 260
langeri, Chalcophorella 48
maeander meander, Carabus . 253
magnificus, Pycnosiphorus* .. 60
mangiferae, Sternochetus, nomenclature of 246
modesta, Montezumina 259
nitidus, Sclerostomus 67
ochreosticticus, Pseudocanidia* 106
pillularis, Canthon 259
placidus, Lucanus 43
Pselaphidae, feeding habits ... 19
rubrovittatus, Pycnosiphorus . 57
scrutator, Calosoma 260
scutellatus, Monachamus 258
spinosus obsoletus, Cedius ... 21
taedatus, Carabus 258

DIPTERA

albiceps, Meledonus* 126
Anastoechus, key to species .. 200
arator, Cylindromyia* 121
barbatus, Anastoechus 202
beameri, Hexatoma* 212
breviligula, Tipula* 178

clementi, Dicranota* 181
confusa, Calopsectra, larva and pupa 113
decorus, Tendipes 227
deserticola, Anastoechus* 200
dorothea, Hexatoma* 215
dreisbachi, Eudexia* 127
facialis, Metavoria* 123
flavofacialis, Sarapogon* 133
fulvomedia, Hexatoma* 213
georgei, Erioptera* 183
hyperboreus, Tendipes, larva of 233, 235
lacustris, Cryptolabis (*Phantolabis**) 184
lacustris, Erioptera (*Psiloconopa*) 185
latifrons, Metavoria* 121
melanohalteralis, Anastoechus. 202
myopaeformis, Tetanops, larva, adult, and reproductive capacity of 203
nigritarsus, Sarapogon* 131
nuperus, Meleterus* 123
pacifica, Hexatoma* 210
*Phantolabis** (subgenus) 184
Phlebotomus, report on 164
phobifer, Cephenemyia, life history 13
plumosus, Tendipes 227
rubellus, Bathypogon* 93
riparius, Tendipes 227
robustus, Bathypogon* 97
staegeri, Tendipes, ecology and descr. of larva 225
tentans, Tendipes, larva of 233, 235
Tipulidae, list of species from Indian House Lake, Quebec 177
tribulator, Tipula* 179
uncinatus, Bathypogon* 95
velveta apache, Hexatoma* .. 215
venusta nobilosa, Erioptera* . 184
vicinalis, Euptilopareia* 125
weemsi, Leptocera* 74

HEMIPTERA

chandleri, Lopidea* 40
cimicoides, Ilyocoris 239
franciscanus, Kleidocerys 265
micans, Placomerus** 240
modestus, Kleidocerys 265
Pelocoris 237
*Placomerus** 237
wisteri, Lopidea* 42

HOMOPTERA

alevra, Erythroneura* 89
alloplana, Erythroneura* 88
Aphididae, chromosome numbers in 189
callisoga, Erythroneura* 86
citrosa, Erythroneura* 86
glicilla, Erythroneura* 86
harpola, Erythroneura* 85
norica, Erythroneura* 88
sandersoni, Erythroneura* ... 90
smithi, Erythroneura* 90
spatulata, Erythroneura* 88

HYMENOPTERA

allocus, Opius* 101
anomalus, Pompilus 9
arctus, Pompilus 10
asignus, Evagetes* 147
baldufi, Luchatema** 154
Bees, book review 82
Clark, John, bibliography of . 199
clystera, Anoplius 7
Cresson 257
*Cressonius** correction 257
Dorylinae, review of book ... 166
estellina, Anoplius 7
ferrugineus, Opius 99
Honey bee, anatomy and development 250
Ichneumonidae, study in progress 249

imbellis, Anoplius 8
jacintoensis, Pompilus 9
lamia, Pheidole, range of 37
Luchaetema * (Ichneum.) 154
marginatus, Anoplius 8
Megachiline bees of California (book review) 54
mellifica, Apis, book on 250
*muliebris,** *Opius* 100
niger, Aporus 6
pennsylvanica, Vespula, nest of 141
piliventris, Anoplius 9
Pompilinae, synonymic notes. 5
rufiventris, Allaporus 6
xerophilus, Anoplius 7

LEPIDOPTERA

Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula, book on 221
*cannescens,** *Pseudoerotis* ... 256
caribbeus, Phlegethontius 152
Cupido nomenclature notice .. 267
Erebia spp., ecology of in n.w. America 29
immaculata, Hemimene 139
jurtina, Papilio, nomenclature notice 267
*lenta,** *Ectaga* 253
*needhami,** *Bucculatrix* 69
Pseudorotis * 254
Psychidae, Jones collection to Smithsonian 217

ORTHOPTERA

Ceutophilus, collecting method 49
Cornops 3
Cyrtacanthracidinae, criteria in primary classification of ... 1
Gesonula 3
Orthoptera of North America, Grant in support of 136
spartinae, Conocephalus 259

SMALLER ORDERS

daea, Palaeipsylla (Siphonaptera), nomenclature notice . 176
Ephemeroptera, book on 195
Ephemeroptera, exuviation of subimagos in flight 91
hubbardi, Zorotypus (Zoraptera) 188
kanaba, Drepanura (Collembola) 130
Lepisma (Thysanura) 76
Mecoptera, list of Minnesota . 191
Meropoecus (Mallophaga) key to species 117
Plecoptera, book 195
*smithii,** *Meropoecus* (Mallophaga) 118
*sonorensis,** *Bregmatothrips* .. 71
*tordoffi,** *Pectinopygus* (Mallophaga) 173
Trichoptera, book 195
unostrigata, Entomobrya (Collembola) 129
tuber, Merope (Mecoptera) .. 191

NON-HEXOPODA

ARACHNIDA

*pantheriensis,** *Centruroides* 15
variabilis, Dermacentor 69

DIPLOPODA

leachii, Euryurus n. comb. ... 188
leachii, Polydesmus, identity of 186
*malkini,** *Rhinocricus* 157
*nicaraguse,** *Platydesmus* 158
*sumucus,** *Aceratophallus* 158

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